

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS. — HOR.

L O N D O N, May 31.
WE are desired by the Ministry to assure the public, that the late disgraceful defeat of the King's troops in America, was entirely owing to their not conducting themselves as regulars. Previous to the engagement, they shouldered their pieces on the wrong shoulder, and ran away only to rectify their mistake.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 21.
"The most considerable and the most dangerous of the late insurrections were at Soissons; two battalions were sent thither, and on market day the citizens were under arms to guard the coast of the river for the passage of the corn; notwithstanding which, the disturbance began again on the 13th inst. when there was a most horrible slaughter. The troops and the citizens had some dispute, and fired at each other, by which fourteen on one side or other were killed and many wounded. The revolted took this opportunity of pillaging houses and warehouses, without its being possible to take any more than two of them.

"In the night of the 13th six farmers houses were burnt down, and three villages pillaged, and the Marchandise and a company of cavalry were repulsed. Orefpy in Vallois shared the same fate; the rioters pillaged from house to house; and that they might meet with no resistance from the people, they distributed among them the bread, meat, beer, and wine, which they had found in the houses. They likewise carried off the plate and money. They were about 70 in number, all well armed, and very resolute. Their entry into that place was so precipitate and secret, that the magistrates could not get any thing in order to receive them. They inhabitants were so terrified that they were more eager to submit than to expose their lives against the pillagers. Their principal place of refuge was the forest of St. Condi. Lafore has neither been pillaged nor threatened. The ministry has sent orders for the citizens to guard the markets in all the towns; but the unfortified places cannot keep out the revolted, who are spread every way, and not a farmer dare risk his corn either on the river or on the road.

"Nothing transpires concerning the cause of this commotion. Two of the rioters have been hanged upon the Place de Greve, one at Versailles, three at Senlis, four at Campeigne, five at St. Germaine, and the prisons are overloaded with them. Corn is not wanted, there being more than can be used; but the orders for bringing it to market are not issued yet; the reason of this proceeding cannot be imagined.

"The superintendant of the posts is ordered to circulate letters to all the posts, to provide the horses necessary for the King's journey from Paris to Rheims, so that the coronation will take place on the 11th day of Trinity. Notwithstanding the troubles which have disturbed the kingdom for three weeks past, the King will have, besides the 10,000 men of his own household, the 20,000 who were sent for to bring the revolted to order, and who are already posted on the road."

St. VINCENT, July 1.

FROM Dominica we hear, that there have been lately very great disputes between the Council and Assembly of that island, relative to a bill for laying a duty of four and a half per cent. on the produce; inasmuch that the Council sent a message to the Assembly, that they had unanimously come to a resolution to do no farther business with their house; in consequence of which the Assembly addressed his Excellency Governor Shirley requesting him to suspend the members of his Majesty's Council, dissolve the house of Assembly, or adopt such other remedy for the evils complained of, as his Excellency should think meet. Accordingly, the 15th of June, his Excellency by message, required the attendance of the house of Assembly in the Council Chamber, and, addressing both Houses, lamented that instead of putting an end to the session with a speech conveying such applause as proceedings distinguished for wisdom and utility could merit, that such heats and animosities had been introduced as seemed to make a reconciliation between both Houses impracticable, and a dissolution of the Assembly unavoidably necessary. He consoled himself that no endeavours had been unemployed by him to obviate such a step, though he was sorry to say they had not had the desired effect: He assured the House of Assembly that from the experience he had of their ready attendance on public business, it was with great reluctance he dissolved their House; but had the satisfaction to think that it was one amongst the number of those expedients they themselves had pointed out for the ease and tranquillity of the Colony.

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire) July 25.
Saturday se'night the Governor adjourned the General Assembly to the 18th of September next, having previously sent the following message to the House, and received their answer.
Message from his Excellency the Governor to the General Assembly.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.
I FIND by your votes of the 13th of last month, that you have taken upon you to exclude three returned members, called by the king's writ, from sitting and voting in the House of Assembly, thereby depriving the electors of their privilege, and a whole county of any representation in the legislature: You must be sensible that I cannot, consistent with my duty, pass by a measure so essentially infringing on his Majesty's prerogative, and the rights of the people, and I do therefore recommend to you to rescind the vote for excluding the said three members from the House, that they may be entirely free to take their seats without interruption according to the constant usage heretofore practised.

Fort William and Mary, New-Hampshire, July 13, 1775.
The following Answer was sent by the House of Assembly to the foregoing message.

May it please your Excellency,
In answer to your Excellency's message of this day, wherein you desire that this House would rescind their vote of the 13th of last month, respecting their dismission of the three members for the county of Grafton, who were called by the King's writ only, without an act of government for that purpose:—We are sorry to find that your Excellency should intimate that our dismission of the said members was depriving the electors of their privilege, as we did not apprehend that any one person in the English empire could have had such an idea; and trust that the good people of the county of the Grafton will not think that we have deprived them of any of their rights or privileges by our dismission of the said members, as it is very notorious that this and former Houses of Assembly have long wished that this province might be more generally represented in a constitutional way; and have long endeavoured that an act of government might be passed, enabling the Governors to issue writs to such towns to send members, as might be provided for in the said act, (as is the case in the other governments on this continent) but have not been able to have such an act established, for what reason your Excellency may know better than we do. As the Council are appointed for this province by the Crown, we think it not only a cruel, but an arbitrary stretch of prerogative for your Excellency to issue writs to such towns as you think proper to send Representatives, without the concurrence of the other branches of the legislature therein, for by that means the Representatives as well as the Council would in effect be chosen by the Crown. We cannot think that such an attempt was ever made in any other government within the English dominions.

Upon the whole, this House have determined unanimously (as they look upon it as their undoubted right and privilege to regulate themselves) not to rescind their said vote.

We would also inform your Excellency, that we have been expecting that you would order the Treasurer's accounts to be laid before the House agreeable to your promise, that we might be thereby enabled to proceed in the ordinary business of the Government; but we are sorry to find that your Excellency has ordered the Treasurer not to lay them before the House, as he informs us. We hope you will direct, that we may be furnished therewith as soon as possible, as you must be sensible, that it is not only very expensive, but very disagreeable to us to be from our respective places of abode at this season of the year.

Province of New-Hampshire.
In House of Representatives, July 14, 1775.
Voted, that the foregoing be presented to his Excellency in answer to his message to the House of this day.
J. WENTWORTH, Speaker.

C A M B R I D G E, Aug. 3.

SOME very late intelligence hath been received at head quarters this week, from Canada, the substance of which is, that the Canadians and Indians cannot be persuaded by governor Carleton to join his forces, but are determined to remain neuter: That there are but 500 regulars in Canada, and near all those stationed at St. John's, in order to make a stand against the provincials expected down the lake; and that consequently Quebec and Montreal have been left quite bare of troops, except a small guard at each place.

W A T E R T O W N, July 24.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 1, 1775.
"The intelligence by Capt. Darby of the defeat of General Gage's men, under Lord Percy, by the Americans, on the 19th of April last, has given very general pleasure here, as the news papers will testify. 'Tis not with certainty that one can speak of the disposition of people in England with respect to the contest with America, tho' we are clear that the friends of America increase every day, particularly since the above intelligence. It is believed the ministers have not as yet formed any plan in consequence of the action of April 19. They are in total confusion and consternation and wait for G. Gage's dispatches by the —, Captain Brown. The talk of the day is that more troops and ships are to be sent immediately; but this it is thought cannot be done without calling the Parliament to raise more money; if it should be attempted much disturbance may be expected in England."

Last Wednesday se'night embarked from Dorchester-Neck, Col. Groaton, with 96 men in ten whale boats for Long Island, in order to remove from thence some stock and hay; in his way he was fired upon by the men of war lying near said Island, but notwithstanding the very heavy fire from the ships, he proceeded; when not finding any stock on the Island, he fired the barns, in

which was a quantity of hay; he not being able to remove it; as he perceived several barges, cutters, and an armed schooner coming upon him, having executed his designs, so far as to deprive our enemy of the advantage they might receive from the hay, &c. which he destroyed, he retreated; and when on board he found himself again beset by the savage enemy, who perhaps would have taken some of the hindmost boats, had it not been for the good conduct of the commander, and a party from Squantum, posted on the shore, who by a warm fire drove off the enemy; they killed one of our men on the shore, and it is asserted by one in a boat that there were two of the enemy killed. The house caught fire from the barns and were consumed.

Since our last Major Vase and Major Loring have returned from Nantasket, and brought off about 1000 bushels of barley, which they cut. After they had secured the barley and straw, they went and burned the Light-House, took three boats with four men belonging to Bolton, who were a fishing; brought off three casks of oil, and about 50lb. of powder from the Light-House; they then burnt the barn and hay upon the Brewsters. —Notwithstanding an almost incessant fire from the men of war and tenders, we had only two men slightly wounded.

N E W P O R T, (Rhode-Island) August 7.

LAST Thursday morning the ships Rose and Swan, failed from this harbour, and carried with them a brig belonging to Mr. William Tweedy of this town, loaded with molasses, a sloop belonging to Connecticut, loaded with molasses, and a sloop freighted with sugar and molasses for New-York. These vessels we hear, were sent to Bolton; a brig and a sloop belonging to Col. Joseph Wanton of this town, and a sloop to Messrs. Charles Wickham, Robert Stoddard, and Benjamin Hicks, of this town, with similar cargoes, were left behind, and released. The above vessels all arrived here from the West-Indies, within about a week before.

A Gentleman from the American Camp, says, last Wednesday some riflemen on Charlestown side, shot an officer of note in the ministerial service, supposed to be major Small or Bruce, and killed three men on board a ship in Charlestown ferry, at the distance of a quarter of a mile; that Gen. Gage had lately sent armed schooners to Machias, or to some place near it, with cash to buy live stock, and gave orders to take the stock by force, if the inhabitants would not sell it; which they did refuse, and the schooners people attempted to take off the stock; upon which the inhabitants rose, made all the men prisoners, seized on the schooners and cash, and shared about \$1. sterling a man.

By several persons who left Bolton by water last Friday se'night, we are assured that offal beef was one shilling sterling a pound there, and milk one shilling sterling a quart, and very rarely to be had at that price; and by a number of letters from thence, many persons formerly good liveries, had not seen more than one or two joints of fresh meat for seven or eight weeks.

Last Monday as two gentlemen from Philadelphia, with five others, were going from this town to Providence, in a two masted boat, they were fired upon by the Rhode man of war and several barges, near Providence; they run the boat ashore and endeavoured to make their escape, but the people of the barges landed and took five of them, among whom were the Philadelphia gentlemen, who had a number of letters from different persons at the Westward, which letters, Capt. Wallage of the Rhode, got into his possession, and gave out that they contained some mighty secrets relative to the designs of the Congress: The gentlemen and the letters, we hear, have been sent to Bolton.

P R O V I D E N C E, July 29.

A GENTLEMAN from Cambridge informs that advice has been received by several regular soldiers who have deserted, that it had been determined to attack the lines of the American army on Sunday last; but that no more than one quarter of the troops destined for the attack could be prevailed on to come out, the others declaring they would much rather die within their own lines than turn out to be slaughtered: and that Gage had been in consequence, obliged to lay aside the project. — Some movements made at Bunker's-Hill, and the landing of a number of troops at Charlestown on Sunday, corroborate this intelligence.

H A R T F O R D, Aug. 14.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, August 4, 1775.
"TWO persons who have lately come from St. John's (being examined under oath before the General) gave accounts, that the King's troops are well fortified at St. John's — that there is at that place 470 regulars, and 110 at Chamblie, about 12 miles distant, about 20 at Montreal, and one company at Quebec; 40 Indians at St. John's. Col. Guy Johnson and Col. Claas with 500 Indians just arrived at Montreal, and just going to join the English rebels against us. One of these men was at Montreal and saw Johnson and his Indians. They appeared to be two sensible men, and gave a very direct account. There are two large and strong vessels near finished at St. John's, to carry about 14 or 16 carriage guns each, and they are every day in expectation of being joined by 4000 regulars that are come into the river, and then to come against us. The Canadians are determined not to fight against us unless forced by a formidable army. About three weeks ago an attempt was made to force the Canadians to take up arms, and they were about to hang some in every parish, when the Canadians arose in a body of near 3000 men, disarmed the officer that was after recruits, and made him flee, being determined to defend themselves in the best manner they could by a full resistance, rather than be forced to arm against the colonies. The common people there can't bear to have the old French laws take place again amongst them, as they will thereby be plunged into enormous taxes. We had a few days ago two men who went down the lake with an Indian boy from Dr. Wheelock's college, intending to land him about 30 miles this side of St. John's, who are taken by a scout of the enemy and held prisoners."

ON Sunday last about one o'clock, P. M. Major General Schuyler arrived here from New-York; he was received upon his landing by the members of the general Committee for this city and county, and by the city troop of horse, under the command of Capt. Ten Broeck, and the association company, commanded by Capt. Bleeker, and by the principal inhabitants of the city; after paying the General the honours due to his rank, they escorted him and the gentlemen of the committee to the city hall, where the committee presented an address, and received a polite answer from the General; afterwards proceeded to the King's arms tavern, where an elegant entertainment was provided.

The address of the Committee of safety, correspondence and protection of the city and county of ALBANY.

To Philip Schuyler, Esq; Major-General and commander of the forces in the colony of NEW-YORK.

PERMIT us, Sir, to express our fullest approbation on the appointment by which your country has raised you to the chief military command in this colony. While we deplore as the greatest misfortune the necessity of such an appointment, we have the utmost confidence, that you have accepted of power for the glorious purpose of exercising it for the re-establishment of the liberties of America, at present unnaturally invaded by a deluded and despotic ministry.

Born and educated among us, in a country which freedom has raised to a state of opulence and envy—You whose principles are known, whose sentiments have been invariably opposed to arbitrary power, afford us the pleasing prospect of the unremitting exertion of your knowledge, prudence, and experience, for the restoration of harmony and peace upon constitutional principles—when the sword shall be rendered useless, except against our natural enemies—when we shall see you restored to the peaceful state of a private citizen—When this happy period shall arrive, then, and not till then, will Americans enjoy the glorious blessings of freedom. By order of the Committee.

SAMUEL STRINGER chairman pro temp.

The GENERAL'S Answer.

Gentlemen, I FEEL myself so sensibly affected by this polite and friendly address, that while my heart overflows with sentiments of gratitude, I want words properly to convey my thanks.

The honor you do me in the approbation which you are pleased to express of my appointment to a military command, confirms me in the pleasing reflection, that I shall experience your assistance in a continuance of those generous exertions, by which you have already so conspicuously manifested your love for your country, and your zeal for its cause.

I most sincerely, and unfeignedly deplore with you the unhappy occasion which has forced America to have recourse to arms for her safety and defence. Ambitious only, to aid in restoring her violated rights, I shall most cheerfully return my sword to its scabbard, and with alacrity resume the employments of civil life, whenever my constituents shall direct, or whenever a happy reconciliation with the parent state shall take place.

That indulgent heaven may guide us through this tempestuous scene, and speedily restore peace, harmony and mutual confidence to every part of the British empire, is the warmest wish of my heart.

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

Albany, July 9, 1775.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

A LETTER from Oyster-Pond, August 8, received here last Thursday, says, "Thirteen sail of the Ministerial fleet is arrived off Gardiner's Point. A boat belonging to them has taken 20 sheep out of a boat that Mr. Rufus Tuthill was carrying sheep in from Plumb Island to Long Island; he had landed 30 head a little before he was attacked by the boat from one of the men of war."

Several gentlemen arrived here Friday and Saturday last, that left the Camp at Cambridge the 5th and 6th instant: They confirm the different accounts of several small skirmishes happening lately between the regulars and the troops of the Twelve United English Colonies of North-America, greatly to the advantage of the latter.

Some of the abovementioned gentlemen came by way of New-London, and inform, that when they crossed the ferry there last Wednesday, the Ministerial fleet lay at Gardiner's Island, and were taking on board all the stock they could find there; that they were informed they had been some days before at Fisher's Island, where they got several sheep, and 36 head of cattle; that General Woolter, with his troops, had got as far as the Oyster-Ponds last Wednesday, where he found Col. Fanning, with a large body of men.

AUGUST 17. It is said that Castle William, near Boston, has been by Gen. Gage's orders entirely dismantled, the stores and ammunition removed, and the fortrefs entirely destroyed.

Accounts from Cambridge mention, that the Captains Percival and Sabine, of the marines, Capt. Le Moine of the royal artillery, and a number of privates of Gen. Gage's army, in all 90, were lately killed by the rifle-men, &c. from the provincial lines.

When all the troops ordered to march shall be assembled at Ticonderoga, it is said they will amount to 7000 men; and their destination it is reported is for Canada.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman of character in New-Haven to his friend in this city.

"I have only a few minutes time to inform you by Mr. Alexander, the express, that Gen. Gage has demolished the castle. Mr. Hancock shewed me a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated the first inst. which says, that Gen. Gage had sent all his family to England, and that the whole army would leave Boston soon, 'twas supposed he would first destroy the town: the destination of the troops is not known, may it not be for New-York? I hope your people will prepare. The author of our letter says, there are 2500 of Gen. Gage's men killed and dead since the battle of Bunker's Hill: they have buried 30 regulars a week for a long time. There are 3 men of war and 11 transports anchored at Fisher's Island. Mr. Hancock shewed me a letter from General Washington, which confirms the departing of the troops."

An authentic account of the cattle, &c. taken away by the men of war from Gardiner's, Fisher's, and Plumb-Islands. From Gardiner's Island—64 cattle, 32 hogs, 1000 sheep, 1000 weight of cheese, 7 tons of hay, 3 calves, and 13 geese. From Fisher's Island—26 cattle, and 1000 sheep. From Plumb Island—26 cattle.

Number of vessels, &c. Seven transport ships, two men of war, one snow of 10 guns, two transport brigs, an armed schooner with 17 men, and 200 regulars only. The two men of war were the Rose, Capt. James Wallace, and the Swan, Capt. Ayfough.

They left half a guinea and a pistareen, (in pledge) and promised to pay when Mr. Gardiner came to Boston. The Captain of a vessel who arrived here yesterday from New-London, says, as he passed Gardiner's Island he heard a very heavy firing of cannon and small arms.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, August 15. "Yesterday a seizure was made of Major French, of the 21d; ensign Rotter, and a cadet M'Dermot, who came passengers in a ship from Cork; and also 45 packages of baggage, among which there is clothing for 1500 men; the whole is safe landed, and in store. These three gentlemen have given their parole

of honour, not to act against the united colonies for one twelve month, unless exchanged. They are to be sent to General Washington's head quarters.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, July 10.

"A vessel in five weeks from London, informs us, that the arrival of the provincial express from Salem, had occasioned much tumult in that city, and affected the stocks so much that in four days they fell ten per cent."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, July 27, 1775.

"The last three weeks have afforded no occurrences in either Camp, that are any way interesting—Our army has been employed in strengthening their lines, forming redoubts and drawing down cannon, so as to make any attack upon this town or penetration into the country this way, impracticable. The enemy have done the same on their side, and in this condition both armies are looking at each other. In this interval also, the army has been thrown into three grand divisions: General Ward commands the right wing at Roxbury;—General Lee, the left at Prospect Hill;—and the center, in which is included a corps de reserve, is commanded by General Washington. The men are healthy and in good spirits, so that we have nothing to fear but a surprize, which is guarded against with the utmost vigilance. The enemy, on the other hand, are sickly, totally destitute of fresh provisions and vegetables; the scurvy, fevers and fluxes carry off numbers every day—and most of their wounded die from their bad habit of body.—Four deserters have come out within these 24 hours, all of whom agree in the account of their sickness and mortality."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, August 5.

"Since I wrote you last, our troops have had several skirmishes with the enemy, in all of which we have had the better of them. We have burnt the light-house twice. The last time Major Tupper with three hundred men went down to effect it, he found the party had repaired the building, and lighted it the night before. The party consisted of about fifty marines and Tories, a master carpenter from New-York among the latter. Our people were fired on by the party on the island before they landed. However they landed, and finally carried the island, took what was valuable, burnt the building, killed the Lieut. who commanded and eight others, and took the rest prisoners; and also burnt one sloop and one schooner, and got off with the loss of one man killed, one wounded dangerously, and one boat lost. Since the riflemen arrived they have killed 6 or 8 officers of distinction on the lines of Charlestown; a son of Lord Holland is also dangerously wounded. We have the names of the officers in camp, but have not them by me in memory so as to give them to you. Last Sunday evening the enemy sallied from the neck on our out sentries, drove them back to our main guard without the George tavern, and before our main guard turned out and reached them, set fire to the George, which was burnt down; but our men from the main guard soon drove them back quite into their lines, killed one officer and several men, without one of ours killed or wounded."

"For some days past Gen. Gage has been permitting the people to come out of Boston, stripped of every thing; and what they call a pocket ferret searches every person's pocket, that no one carries with him or her more than five pounds. The inhabitants are extremely distressed, and the troops almost as much. Almost all their wounded at Bunker's Hill and elsewhere are dead, and all the Provincials who were prisoners with them, are dead. They say our balls were poisoned, but the bad provision and the scurvy, which prevails among them, is a more probable and charitable way of accounting for the death of the wounded. Certainly there never were any poisoned balls used. Some of their officers are still very angry, talk high and big, but the more sensible men among them are dispirited, and say that it is in vain to attempt any thing, for if they should attempt our lines, success is uncertain; and should they succeed, the enemy will rally again on the next hills, and increase in number and in rage, and will harass to death, even those that may happen to survive the conflict at the line; that they cannot do as in Europe, fight one or two battles in a season, and then lie still and quiet, and refresh on good provisions, forage, &c. and get recruited from the neighbourhood; here they cannot be succoured in the course of months."

"The troops are universally disheartened; both officers and men heartily cursing Mr. Gage and the Tories; not one of the latter dare be seen among them. It has been seriously talked of to plunder the town of Boston, and desert it. If they are not soon recruited, I shall not be disappointed at the sight. Eight or ten of their men have lately deserted to us, and say, hundreds will do the same the first opportunity. By deserters, inhabitants of Boston, &c. it is agreed that the enemy have not so many men now as at the first of April. Their losses killed and wounded have been great, and by sickness greater still. Those troops, who have been here three or four years have not been so sickly, but those who have come lately have been very sickly indeed, and now remain so. I believe most of them will be swept off by sickness, if we lie still, and only look on, and keep them from fresh provisions, &c."

There is advice from Canada, that Governor Carlton having in vain endeavored by fair means to engage the Canadians in the service against the Colonies, he attempted to compel them by force, on which there was an insurrection of 3000 men to oppose that force; and that they did not disperse till they received assurances that no compulsion should be used. It is said they are determined to observe a strict neutrality.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Aug. 10.

"We are informed that 13 sail of vessels have arrived at the East end of Long-Island, 8 whereof are supposed to be men of war; what they will do I imagine a few days will inform us."

"The express, who was sent by the Congress is returned here from the Eastward, and says he left the Camp last Saturday; that the Rifle-Men had picked off ten men in one day, three of whom were Field Officers that were reconnoitring; one of them was killed at the distance of 250 yards, when only half his head was seen."

Extract of a letter from Watertown, Massachusetts-Bay, July 20, 1775.

"Our new assembly met yesterday, and only chose a Speaker and Clerk—I shall now endeavour to inform you what has happened in the military way since my last.—The attempt on Long Island, the taking off all the stock, and afterwards returning to burn the buildings, &c. (which you will have in the papers) was certainly a bold intrepid manœuvre, and as such astonished our enemies; the barges full of armed men were afraid to attack our whale boats at a proper distance, and the armed vessels, either agitated by fear or destitute of judgment, did it without execution.—The next thing, that took place, was the possessing and fortifying a post by Brown's house on the Neck near their lines: This has been effected with the loss of only one man, and he not employed there, though they worked in open fight, and were exposed to an incessant fire from their cannon, which our people treated with the extreme contempt, not so much as leaving their work or firing a shot. No general movement has taken place; there was an appearance of one the day before yesterday on the Roxbury side, but they disappointed General Thomas, who commands there and made an excellent disposition to receive them.—Roxbury is amazingly strong; I believe it would puzzle 10,000 troops to go through it, I mean of the best in the world. I am just told that our boats have this day been to the light-house and burnt it in spite of the firing from the men of war and a number of boats. I hear it was executed by 300 Rhode Islanders without any loss. It is said they are more afraid of our whale boats than we are of their men of war; and a few armed vessels, I am well con-

vinced, would produce great consequences.—Captain Darby, who went to England with the account of the battle of the 19th of April, returned two days ago: He was there eight days, and came away before Gage's packet arrived.—He says trade and the stocks were amazingly affected in that short time.—Lord Dartmouth sent for him three times, but he refused to go, and when he threatened him, he decamped, got on board, and came off without entering or clearing.—By a letter from London by him, I fancy Gage is to expect no reinforcement this fall. The troops are very sickly in Boston, and greatly reduced."

Extract of a letter from an officer now in Boston, dated at Plymouth, March 28, 1775.

"Our regiment is now under orders for Ireland; before this I dare say, you have altered your opinion both of Lord North and his measures: I never was so violently incensed against him as at present. Most of the honest and independent men of Great-Britain are in the opposition; and God knows they are but a few: The influence of treasury and civil list bear down all before them; and I fear, will crush America by their weight; and so corrupt is the present House of Commons, that I verily believe, were Lord North a professed Atheist, that he might, with the civil list in the one hand, and the treasury in the other, have a bill passed the House to make every species of religion treason or rebellion; and that the Bishops in the other House would readily concur in the measure, provided they were to have douceurs equivalent to their present benefices.—I do not know how it happens, but I feel myself much interested in the welfare of America; probably because they are struggling there for that freedom we seem to have given up on this side the Atlantic."

Extract of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, July 14.

"On Thursday last, the universal Fast Day, a party of our troops in whale boats landed on Nantasket Point before day, and set fire to the Light House; at day light the men of war discovered them and fired upon them. I was at Little Cambridge, when the guns awakened me.—I ascended an eminence at a distance, and saw the flames of the Light-House ascending up to heaven like grateful incense, and the ships wafting their powder. Our men proceeded from thence to Point Shirley, in order to drive off some young colts, which were there; a party of regulars attacked them, but were repulsed, and drove into their boats, without the loss of a man on our side either killed or wounded; what loss the regulars have sustained, I have not yet heard. The party set fire to all the fishing houses and hay that were on the place, and brought off four tory fishermen, who are now prisoners at the General's, together with one W—, a sheriff of New-Hampshire government, who has been detected in some illicit practices inimical to this country.—The troops here are increasing daily:—a regiment is arrived here from the province of Connecticut, and the Rifle-men are expected hourly; the strictest discipline begins to be practised in the camp, and nothing but a due subordination is required to make this army as compleat as any troops in the world. Wednesday evening Col. Reed, of your city, delivered a copy of the Declaration and Address from the Congress to the advanced guards of the enemy, for General Gage;—and our centinels have dispersed several hundred of those papers, called "an Address to the soldiers amongst the Regular Troops," which, it is to be hoped, will be of good effect.—We are now in perfect tranquillity, being well secured by entrenchments on all sides, and General Lee thinks they will not come out soon against us."

AUG. 16. Since our last arrived here the Georgia Packet, from Georgia, in which came passengers, the Hon. JOHN HUSTON, ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, NOBLE WIMMERLY JONES, LYMAN HALL, and Dr. ZUBLY, delegates appointed to represent that colony in the Continental Congress.

Extract of a letter from Frederick-Town, August 1.

"Notwithstanding the urgency of my business, I have been detained three days in this place by an occurrence truly agreeable.—I have had the happiness of seeing Capt. Michael Crescop, marching at the head of a formidable company, of upwards of 130 men from the mountains and back woods, painted like Indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, dressed in hunting shirts and mockasons, and some of them had travelled near 800 miles from the banks of the Ohio, they seemed to walk light and easy, and not with less spirit than in the first hour of their march.—Health and vigour, after what they had undergone, declared them to be intimate with hardship and familiar with danger.—Joy and satisfaction were visible in the crowd that met them.—Had Lord North been present, and assured that the brave leader could raise thousands of such like to defend this country, what think you, would not the hatchet and the block have intruded upon his mind? I had an opportunity of attending the captain during his stay in town, and watched the behaviour of his men, and the manner in which he treated them; for it seems all those who go out to war under him, do not only pay the most willing obedience to him as their commander, but in every instance of distress look upon him as a friend or a father.—A great part of his time was spent in listening to and relieving their wants, without any apparent sense of fatigue or trouble; when complaints were before him he determined with kindness and spirit, and on every occasion condescended to please without losing his dignity."

"Yesterday the company were supplied with a small quantity of powder from the magazine, which wanted airing, and was not in good order for rifles; in the evening, however, they were drawn out, to shew the gentlemen of the town their dexterity in shooting; a clap-board with a mark the size of a dollar, was put up; they began to fire off hands and the by-standers were surprised, few shots being made that were not close to or in the paper; when they had shot for a time in this manner, some lay on their backs, some on their breast or side, others ran 20 or 30 steps and firing appeared to be equally certain of their mark.—With this performance the company were more than satisfied, when a young man took up the board in his hand, not by the end but by the side, and holding it up, his brother walked to the distance and very coolly shot into the white, laying down his rifle, he took the board, and holding it as it was before, the second brother shot as the former had done.—By this exercise I was more astonished than pleased. But will you believe me when I tell you that one of the men took the board and placing it between his legs, stood with his back to the tree, while another drove into the center. What would a regular army, of considerable strength in the forests of America do with 1000 of these men, who want nothing to preserve their health and courage, but water from the spring, with a little parched corn, and what they can easily procure in hunting; and who, wrapped in their blankets in the damp of night, would choose the shade of a tree for their covering, and the earth for their bed?"

NORFOLK, September 6, 1775.

THE Provincial Congress of South-Carolina, have directed the Committees in that Colony, whenever they publish any person for a breach of the Association, to declare him A FIT OBJECT FOR PUBLIC RESENTMENT.

On the 2d, of last month Capt. Patrick Sinclair, lieutenant governor and superintendent of Michilimackinack, was apprehended by order of the Provincial Congress of New-York and sent to Suffolk county on Long-Island, upon his parole of honour not to leave the county without the permission of the Continental or Provincial Congresses.

The Committee for Newbern in North-Carolina

have ordered the Captains of the several companies in that town and county to demand of all the non-associators in their jurisdiction the fire arms, swords, cutlasses, gunpowder, lead and whatever other military stores are in their possession, and to give receipts for the same, and deliver them out to such persons as are willing to serve in the American cause.

Joseph Trumbull Esq; of Connecticut is appointed by the Continental Congress, Commissary General of the army near Boston, and Michael Hillegas and George Clymer Esqrs. joint Treasurers of the United colonies.

The inhabitants of Newfoundland, both laborers and fishermen are in want of bread; are sending abroad, wherever they dare, to purchase it; and express the greatest rancor against the American measures. One Cunningham who cleared out from Philadelphia for the West-Indies with bread and flour, had gone there, which had afforded them some relief.

The Provincial Congress of Georgia consisting of 105 members, three of whom declined their seats, assembled at Savannah on the 4th of July last. On the 5th they sent a respectful message to Governor Wright, requesting he would please to appoint a day of fasting and prayer throughout that province. The next day the Governor returned a complaisant answer, promising to comply with their request; upon which the thanks of that Congress were unanimously voted to him for his ready compliance; and Wednesday the 19th of July being accordingly appointed for that purpose, which happening immediately to precede the Fast directed by the Continental Congress to be observed on the 20th of that month, both days were kept throughout that Province with great devotion and humility.

Several letters from Governor Martin of North Carolina to different persons have been lately intercepted, in which he discovers the most implacable animosity and desire of commencing hostilities against that province. In his letter to the Hon. Hen. White of New-York dated the 13th of June last, he mentions his having wrote to him some time before for a ROYAL STANDARD and desires he will take care to send it with a good TENT and all the necessary furniture.

The Committee of Wilmington and New Hanover, in North-Carolina, being of opinion that it might be of the most pernicious consequences if Capt. John Collett, commander of Fort Johnston, in that Province, should be suffered to remain there any longer; the officers in some of the neighbouring counties immediately collected a number of volunteers, and marched as far as Brunswick, when they received information that Collett had abandoned the Fort and carried off part of the artillery and all the small arms and ammunition therein belonging to that Province. The companies consisting of about 500 men marched on however to the Fort, and burnt and destroyed all the houses in and about it, and demolished the fortifications; and have thus effectually dislodged that atrocious FREE BOOTER.

By a gentleman who failed from London the 4th of June last and lately arrived here, we are desired to inform the public, that Major Campbell (son in law to St. Luke le Corn, formerly superintendent of the French Indians) who has been appointed Commandant of the Canadian Indians, failed for Montreal in company with one Captain Abbot, a fortnight before the gentleman who gives this information left England;—that Campbell had received 40,000l. sterling from the ministry for the barbarous purpose of hiring the Indians to enter into the service of the crown and attack the colonies; and was immediately on his arrival to go to Michilimackinack and Illinois on the Mississippi, the better to effect his bloody designs:—that Abbot had received the same sum with the like view, and was directed to proceed to the Ohio, and as soon as possible to erect a fort where fort St. Vincents formerly stood upon a creek called Oswash, to be a place of safety and retreat for the Indians who are to distress our back settlements. The gentleman further adds, that a certain Captain T—, a native of Pennsylvania failed about the same time for Philadelphia with the like sum for similar purposes. This intelligence, he says, may be depended on to be fact.

On Sunday last failed for Baltimore on his way to Philadelphia, Major ROGERS whose arrival here we mentioned in our last.

John Hutchings Esq; and the Revd. Mr. Thomas Davis junior are appointed deputies from this borough to the general committee for this district.

On Saturday last between 12 and 1, P. M. came on one of the severest gales within the memory of man, and continued with unabated violence for eight hours; drove ashore the Mercury man of war and a great number of vessels, some of whom bilged, and others can never be got off. The tide rose to a very uncommon height, and made great destruction in the warehouses and among the wharves. It is more particularly felt at this time as many vessels had taken on board part of their cargo, and the remainder afloat, and would have been ready for sea before the tenth of this month. The loss in this harbor alone amounts to several thousands of pounds. All our accounts from the coast are truly deplorable; out of some whole crews there survive only the melancholy tale bearers of their

own irreparable misfortunes. We expect daily, further accounts of the destructive rage of this relentless hurricane, which has not spared the promising hopes of the year, but broke, levelled and almost entirely destroyed the ensuing crop of Indian corn.

A correspondent informs that one of the tenders to the men of war in this harbor being driven ashore on Backriver in Elizabeth county, and the men who belong to the Otter with Squads at their head, beginning to plunder the neighbourhood according to their custom, the people rose, took several of the men prisoners, seized the swivels, small arms, powder, the cloaths of the officers who escaped, and the valuable materials belonging to the tender, and then burnt her. Is it not a melancholy reflection that men, who affect on all occasions to stile themselves "his Majesty's servants," should think the service of their Sovereign consists in plundering his subjects, and in committing such pitiful acts of rapine as would entitle other people to the character of robbers?

Last Monday night there was a good deal of disturbance at Portsmouth between a number of the Mercury's men and some of the inhabitants of the town. It seems a man belonging to the ship, leapt overboard and was swimming to the shore, when several muskets were discharged at him; he made the land however, and got off among a few people, who were collected on hearing the guns: a boat was sent after him, and the marines being told there were a number of men assembled in a house at the water's edge to protect the deserters, broke into it, dragged the master of it out of his bed, struck him and huddled him into the boat with two or three more gentlemen, who were seized upon in the street, and carried them all on board. The Captain, finding there had been some mistake in the matter, immediately dismissed them, and, we make no doubt, will upon information make proper examples of such atrocious violators of the peace and personal security of the inhabitants.

Monday evening WILLIAM GODDARD, Esq; surveyor, &c. to the General American post-office, arrived here on a tour through the several united colonies, to establish offices in the principal towns and other commercial places, under the authority of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq; who is appointed postmaster-general by the Hon. the Continental Congress; and as soon as the officers are commissioned, and the routes fixed, the establishment will immediately take place.

[The representatives of this borough and county and other principal gentlemen, having kindly recommended the Printer of this Paper as a proper person to act as Deputy Postmaster here, Mr. GODDARD hath, in consequence, presented him a Commission, under "the Authority of the Congress," authorising him to hold that Post; and he expects to open his Office about the first of next month.]

* * * Col. Wilson Miles Cary's ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to Matthew Squires, Esq; of his Majesty's ship Otter, for his HOSPITALITY in harbouring and concealing two of his runaway Slaves, with the depositions of George Gray, Archibald Campbell, and Angus Fisher, came to hand too late for this day's paper; but will be inserted in our next.

We have just seen a late New-York paper, which mentions that the Asia man of war of 64 guns, fired a whole broadside of 9, 12, and 24 pounders, upon the town and battery, to prevent the provincial troops from removing the cannon from the fort; but without effect as the New-Yorkers accomplished their purpose, and killed one man in the Asia's barge.

The same paper informs that the Livery of London have voted a remonstrance to the King, upon the subject of the civil war commenced in America, demanding a change of measures and the removal of the present weak and wicked ministry. This REMONSTRANCE it was unanimously resolved to present to the King upon the throne, notwithstanding the notice sent by the Lord Chamberlain to the Lord Mayor, upon the presenting the late petition, that his Majesty would not receive any more petitions from the Livery upon the throne. A refusal on the part of the King at this time it was thought would occasion great disturbance.

The same paper adds, that by intelligence from London so late as the 3d of July, there was great reason to believe the principals in the ministry had fled to France, and that the Lords Chatham and Camden and Mr. Wilkes had headed the populace.

* The Committee of deputies for the district of Princess Anne, Norfolk county and borough, Nanfmond and Isle of Wight, are requested by the chairman of the Princess Anne Committee, to meet at the house of Mrs. Patterton in Portsmouth, precisely at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon on Monday the 12th of September next, on business of great importance.

Norfolk borough, Committee Chamber, Sep. 4, 1775.

PRESENT,

Mr. Chairman and 22 members.

ORDERED that notice be given in the public papers to the merchants and others within the jurisdiction of this Committee, that agreeably to the fourth article of the Association, there can be no exportation of any merchandize or commodity whatsoever from hence to Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies after the NINTH day of September instant.

WILLIAM DAVIES, sec'y.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, HAMPTON,
ENTERED IN.

SHIP Buckingham, Richard Hopper, from London. Ship Thomas, James Crawford, from Glasgow. Schooner Sandylane, William Knight, from Bermuda.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

SLOOP Rebecca, John Marnix, for Jamaica. Brig Three Sisters, Duncan Campbell, for Liverpool, in Great-Britain.



NORFOLK, August 21, 1775.

COMMITTED to the County goal of Norfolk, on the 6th instant, a likely negro man, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his upper fore teeth are a good deal

open, he is a very black fellow, and lays his name is Tho. Shores, he also produced a pass (which appears to be a counterfeit) that he served his time with one Mr. Isaac Gilford, in Pasquotank, North-Carolina; his master or owner is desired to take him away, and pay the charges.

SAMUEL PORTLOCK, G. Keeper.

NORFOLK, August 23, 1775.

JUST published and to be sold by the Printer a sermon preached in Norfolk Church July 20, 1775, by the Revd. THOMAS DAVIS jun. and published at the request of the Committee, price 1s. 3d.

NORFOLK, August 21, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MASON MILLER, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands, to bring in their accounts properly proved to

THOMAS MATTHEWS, Executor.

Lancaster County, Indian Creek, Aug. 1, 1775.

STOLEN from the subscriber's Landing on Wednesday the 26th of July, a PETTIAUGER, built out of pine, between 30 or 32 feet in length and 3 or 4 feet in breadth, with eight seats made out of pine plank, two of which are new; the lower part of her gunwales made of oak, and the top pine; a moulding, or bend made of pine, on both sides. She has been lately coated with turpentine both inside and out. Her gunwale and bends painted black, and between the two she is painted white, with a black vine round her quarters. Two hearts (either white or black) painted on her stern, which are scarce perceivable. Her thowl blocks are made of oak, have been much wore and are now faced with the same sort of wood; which is almost wore through. She is well timber'd and has three iron clamps in her head, one in her stern and two in her bottom which are dove-tail'd in, over a crack on the inside. Her stern is faced with iron and an iron thimble nail'd on her head to fix a painter in. She rows with four oars, two of which were carried with her, also a new rudder with iron pintles on it. Her stern piece is made of oak. I have some reasons to believe she was carried off by a negro man belonging to Mr. WILLIAM NUTE of Northumberland county, as he was seen on my plantation the day I lost her and is now run away. It is more than probable he will carry her to Norfolk where (from a report that lately prevailed) he may expect to be harboured and protected. Whoever secures the PETTIAUGER so that I get her again, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS besides what the law allows, and on conviction of the thief (if a white man) FIVE POUNDS.

THOS. PINCHARD.

Princess Anne, July 30, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a well made, artful negro fellow named DOVER, about 31 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, has a flat nose, and a large scar upon his right arm. Had on when he went away a blue coat and jacket, with yellow metal buttons; he is supposed to be lurking about Norfolk: Whoever takes up said negro and commits him to Norfolk goal, shall have the above reward. (2) 66

JESSE HILL.

NORFOLK, September 6, 1775.

WAS cast away from the ship Friendship, in the late gale of wind on the shoals of Willoughby point, all the masts, yards, sails and rigging belonging to the said ship; likewise a new Long-boat about 22 feet keel. On delivering the whole or any part of them to the subscriber, or to Messrs. Niel Jamieson & Co. at Norfolk, shall be intitled to salvage on the part delivered.

(2) 66

THOMAS JANN.

PORTSMOUTH, Sep. 5, 1775.

I HAVE on hand about twelve hundred pounds sterling value of dry goods, which I would dispose of on very reasonable terms and upon a credit of six or twelve months. In my absence apply to Mr. Alex. Roxburgh for terms.

ANTHONY WARWICK.

NORFOLK, September 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

(3) 66

JOHN JACOB.

NORFOLK, September 5, 1775.

I WAS on Sunday last in my own house violently assaulted, maimed and wounded by a certain Maynor Dyson, without the least provocation on my part; and as I consider him a very dangerous man, instead of prosecuting him for a violation of the peace, I content myself with cautioning all persons to beware of him, lest they sustain similar or worse injuries than I have done.

SETH POYNTER.

NORFOLK, August 15, 1775.

THE subscriber has a quantity of JESUIT'S BARK in Powder for Sale.—Also BALSAM of HONEY, NORRIS'S DROPS, JAMES'S POWDERS and sundry other patent MEDICINES.

(3) 63

JAMES M'CAW.

NORFOLK, August 22, 1775.

I INTEND for England soon.

SAMUEL LONG.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.
To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

Most Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majesty's faithful subjects of the Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, in behalf of ourselves, and the inhabitants of these colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in General Congress, entreat your Majesty's gracious attention to this our humble Petition.

The union between our mother country and these Colonies, and the energy of mild and just government, produced benefits so remarkably important, and afforded such an assurance of their permanency and increase, that the wonder and envy of other nations were excited, while they beheld Great-Britain rising to a power, the most extraordinary the world had ever known.

Her rivals observing, that there was no probability of this happy connection being broken by civil dissensions, and apprehending its future effects, if left any longer undisturbed, resolved to prevent her receiving such continual and formidable accessions of wealth and strength by checking the growth of those settlements from which they were to be derived.

In the prosecution of this attempt, events so unfavourable to the design took place, that every friend to the interest of Great-Britain and these Colonies, entertained pleasing and reasonable expectations of seeing an additional force and extension immediately given to the operations of the union hitherto experienced, by an enlargement of the dominions of the crown, and the removal of antient and warlike enemies to a greater distance.

At the conclusion therefore of the late war, the most glorious and advantageous that ever had been carried on by British arms, your loyal colonists having contributed to its success, by such repeated and strenuous exertions, as frequently procured them the distinguished approbation of your Majesty, of the late King, and of Parliament, doubted not, but that they should be permitted, with the rest of the empire, to share in the blessings of peace, and the emoluments of victory and conquest.

While these recent and honorable acknowledgements of their merits remained on record in the journals and acts of that august legislature the Parliament, undefaced by the imputation or even the suspicion of any offence, they were alarmed by a new system of statutes and regulations, adopted for the administration of the colonies, that filled their minds with the most painful fears and jealousies; and to their inexpressible astonishment, perceived the danger of a foreign quarrel, quickly succeeded by domestic dangers in their judgment of a more dreadful kind.

Nor were these anxieties alleviated by any tendency in this system to promote the welfare of their mother country, for though its effects were more immediately felt by them, yet its influence appeared to be injurious to the commerce and prosperity of Great-Britain.

We shall decline the ungrateful task of describing the irksome variety of artifices, practised by many of your Majesty's ministers, the delusive pretences, fruitless terrors, and unavailing severities, that have from time to time been dealt out by them, in their attempts to execute this impolitic plan, or of tracing through a series of years past the progress of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and these colonies, that have flowed from this fatal source.

Your Majesty's ministers, persevering in their measures, and proceeding to open hostilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our own defence, and have engaged us in a controversy so peculiarly abhorrent to the affections of your still faithful colonists, that when we consider whom we must oppose in this contest, and if it continues, what may be the consequences, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us only as parts of our distress.

Knowing to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispensable obligations to Almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow-subjects, and to ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the British empire.

Thus called upon to address your Majesty on affairs of such moment to America, and probably to all your dominions, we are earnestly desirous of performing this office, with the utmost deference for your Majesty; and we therefore pray, that your Majesty's royal magnanimity and benevolence may make the most favourable constructions of our

expressions on so uncommon an occasion. Could we represent in their full force the sentiments that agitate the minds of us your dutiful subjects, we are persuaded your Majesty would ascribe any seeming deviation from reverence in our language, and even in our conduct, not to any reprehensible intention, but to the impossibility of reconciling the usual appearances of respect with a just attention to our own preservation against those awful and cruel enemies, who abuse your royal confidence and authority, for the purpose of effecting our destruction.

Attached to your Majesty's person, family and government, with all the devotion that principle and affection can inspire, connected with Great-Britain by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them, we solemnly assure your Majesty, that we not only most ardently desire the former harmony between her and these colonies may be restored, but that a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissensions, to succeeding generations in both countries; and to transmit your Majesty's name to posterity, adorned with that signal and lasting glory that has attended the memory of those illustrious personages, whose virtues and abilities have extricated states from dangerous convulsions, and by securing happiness to others, have erected the most noble and durable monuments to their own fame.

We beg leave further to assure your Majesty, that notwithstanding the sufferings of your loyal colonists, during the course of this present controversy, our breasts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive our origin, to request such a reconciliation as might in any manner be inconsistent with her dignity or her welfare. These, related as we are to her, honor and duty as well as inclination induce us to support and advance; and the apprehensions, that now oppress our hearts with unspeakable grief, being once removed, your Majesty will find your faithful subjects on this continent ready and willing at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to assert and maintain the rights and interests of your Majesty, and of our mother country.

We therefore beseech your Majesty, that your royal authority and influence may be graciously interposed to procure us relief from our afflicting fears and jealousies, occasioned by the system before-mentioned, and to settle peace through every part of your dominions; with all humility submitting to your Majesty's wise consideration, whether it may not be expedient for facilitating these important purposes, that your Majesty may be pleased to direct some mode, by which the united applications of your faithful colonists to the throne, in presence of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that in the mean time measures may be taken for preventing the further destruction of the lives of your Majesty's subjects; and that such statutes as more immediately distress any of your Majesty's colonies may be repealed.

For by such arrangements as your Majesty's wisdom can form for collecting the united sense of your American people, we are convinced, your Majesty would receive such satisfactory proofs of the disposition of the colonists towards their sovereign and the parent state, that the wished for opportunity would soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by every testimony of devotion becoming the most dutiful subjects, and the most affectionate colonists.

That your Majesty may enjoy a long and prosperous reign, and that your descendants may govern your dominions, with honour to themselves and happiness to their subjects, is our sincere and fervent prayer.

Extract of a letter from New-London, August 10.

"Last Sunday morning about six o'clock, we discovered nine sail of ships, one brig, one snow, one schooner, and two sloops, turning up to this harbour, with the wind at N. E. which alarmed the inhabitants of this town, but we soon found their design was to take the stock off Fisher's Island, which they accomplished on that day, consisting of 1130 sheep, 40 cattle, and 10 hogs. The cattle were mostly young, all the good beef were taken off the day before by our people.—This fleet is now at Gardiner's Island, taking off their stock, which is very considerable—at least 3000 sheep and 100 fat cattle, and believe the whole will be carried to Boston."

Between the 28th of July and 2d inst. the riflemen under the command of Captains Smith, Loudon, Noddle, Morgan, Chambers, Miller, Hendricks, Price, and Stinton, passed through New-Hendfor, in New-York government; and on Tuesday the 8th, several companies of them passed through Watertown on their way to the camp."

A letter from Cambridge of the 7th instant, says,—"While I was at Roxbury, a flag came out of Boston to enquire the fate of a Lieutenant who has been missing since the skirmish on Sunday night; it

is supposed he is killed, and fell into a ditch, as he cannot be found.—Hamilton and Parsons of the mercenaries are among the slain of the same evening. Yesterday Captain Morgan arrived here from Virginia, with his company of riflemen; but they are grown so terrible to the mercenaries, that nothing is to be seen over their breast-works but a hat. General Gage has built thirteen boats, which will carry 60 men each, and they have, for several days, been practising the men to row them about in Boston harbour, from which we may suppose, some party is to be made by water. Our camp continues very healthy, and we have great plenty. It is reported some of Gage's sheep-stealers have returned with tolerable success. General Gage is preparing fuel for the winter, which is scarce. The inhabitants of Boston are coming out every day, who are scattered through the country in a very distressed condition, but you hear very little complaint. We have various reports of success to the eastward, but they are without foundation. The Indian Chief of the Cagnawagas left us a few days ago, well pleased with his journey."

By the above we fear there is no truth in the report of our people having taken five of Gage's ships.

A letter of the 5th instant from the camp, says, "the enemy's army are 60 men worse in killed and taken this week."

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE

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As ordered by his Majesty in the Year 1764,

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Of the Method generally practised at

REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS:

FIRING by Sub-Divisions and Grand-Divisions, standing, advancing and retreating. Wheeling by Companies. Advancing and retreating by Files. Forming the Oblong Square by Companies and Battalions. Forming Columns by Companies and Grand Divisions. Passing a Defile or Bridge by Half Companies, and re-passing in Retreat. Charge and Volley by Battalion. Some occasional Words of Command, with Explanations, &c. To which is affixed, the Words of Command as they follow in Order in the Manual Exercise.

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THE ART OF SPEAKING;

(Price seven Shillings currency;—the London Edition being ten Shillings and six-pence.)

THE general reception and approbation which this work has met with in Great-Britain and Ireland, not only as a school book, but as a private preceptor in the study of elocution, sufficiently evince its merit.

There are few accomplishments more polite and graceful than that of READING WELL; yet among the many which are admired, few have been less studied. The author of this work, a Gentleman of distinguished reputation in England, has ennobled his memory by the great pains he has taken, and the judgment he has shewn both in the easy, yet sublime rules he has laid, and the lessons he has selected for the purpose of acquiring a graceful elocution: And whoever will carefully attend thereto cannot fail of attaining two of the first accomplishments of a Gentleman, that of reading and speaking gracefully.

August 22, 1775.

TO be sold to the highest bidder before Mr. Griffen Peart's door at the Great-Bridge, on Wednesday the 30th inst. the estate of Solomon Waterman, deceased; consisting of a small schooner, burthen about 800 bushels, with rigging, tackle, &c. also some household goods and 35000 shingles lying in Norfolk.—Credit till the 1st day of January next will be given the purchasers, they giving bond and security to **WILLIS WILSON**, admin.

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT, & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Market-House; where Subscriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertisements (of a moderate Length) inserted at 3s. the first Week, and 2s. each Week after.

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